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| E | -Provided the base for a more complex bartering/goods system -Expanded the limited trade of nomadic hunter-gatherers -Pastoralism and agriculture replaced subsistence foraging and hunting |
| S | - Development of agriculture led to permanent settlements which increased world population.  - is this social? Population is more of a demographic, but new settlements would be considered a social factor.  - eventually Farming was resisted because it was difficult and tedious, but many people converted to farming societies because it provided a stable food supply. Could belong to economics because it’s talking about the economy through a stable food supply caused by a surplus of food.  -Surplus grains provided the impetus for the development of specialized occupations, e.g. artisans, administrators, metallurgist, etc. - Women take a lesser role in social life. -The schism between classes increase - Sumerians living in **city states**, with a king as the ruler led to citizens being more separated from the ruling party. |
| P | - Men assumed all political leadership - Sumerians ruled in city states, with a king as the supreme leader. The government helped regulate religion and enforce duties, and provided a court system in the interests of justice. - Hammurabi’s law established rules of procedures for courts of law, and limited property rights and limited the duties of family setting harsh punishments for crimes. -A land was controlled by three parties, the king, the upper class, and the priest. -Pharaohs exercised immense power |
| I | Since people lived highly dense population they ended up getting sick, and diseases started to spread. The hunter gatherers were the most affected.  The Sumerian culture soon fell in conquest of the Babylonians who made their own empire. The Mesopotamians who seemed to influence Egypt had many trading roots with Indus river civilization. Civilization in the yellow river were mostly isolated though they did make trading contact with India and other middle eastern civilization. |
| R | The people from the village Catal Huyuk had strong religious beliefs. Their houses reflected those beliefs through the images of the powerful male hunters and “mother Goddesses” -Deities devoted to agriculture -Sumerian Ziggurats |
| I | The first potters wheel in 6000 BCE allowed arts to flourish and metal tools, primarily bronze and copper, soon followed in 4000 BCE. |
| T | - Our abilities to make and manipulate tools depends directly on what stone age ancestors learned about physical matter. - Farming development in the middle east because of the new tools. -By 9000 B.C.E animals started to be domesticated  in the middle east -The first potter’s wheel came to existence around 6000 B.C.E - Metal work was extremely useful to agriculture and herding societies. |